Visitors Guide

15¢

WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

ALBERTA CANADA — MONTANA U. S. A.

The Park season is May 1 to October 15, with accommodations available adjacent to the park; hotels, chalets, and bus service within the park available June 15–September 15. Logan Pass is usually closed to traffic until June 15.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ARNO B. CAMMERER, DIRECTOR

from Pa 1952

VISITORS GUIDE
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
(AMERICAN SECTION)
WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

You will see and enjoy this park to a greater advantage by reading and using this guide.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

This park, in the Rocky Mountains of northwestern Montana, established by an act of Congress, May 11, 1910, contains 984,309 acres, or 1,537 square miles of the finest mountain country in America.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

The Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park was established in 1932 by Presidential proclamation, as authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Canadian Parliament.

At the dedication exercises in June of that year, the following message from the President of the United States was read:

"The dedication of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is a further gesture of the good will that has so long blessed our relations with our Canadian neighbors, and I am gratified by the hope and the faith that it will forever be an appropriate symbol of permanent peace and friendship."

In the administration of these areas each component part of the Peace Park retains its nationality and individuality and functions as it did before the union.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Glacier National Park is exceptionally rich in many kinds of wildlife. Its rugged wilderness character, enhanced by numerous lakes and almost unlimited natural alpine gardens, combine to offer an unexcelled opportunity to enjoy and study nature.

Glacier is noted for its brilliant floral display which is most striking in early July. Wild flowers are especially abundant and varied in the tireless expanse at and above timberline. The lower elevations in the park are mostly covered with luxuriant and varied coniferous forests.

Of equal interest is the abundant animal life, including both the larger and smaller forms. Bighorn, mountain goats, moose, elk, grizzly and black bear, and western whitetailed and Rocky Mountain mule deer are present in large numbers. The beaver, marmot, otter, marten, cony, and a host of other smaller mammals are interesting and important members of the fauna. Among the birds, those that attract the greatest interest are the osprey, water ouzel, ptarmigan, Clark nutcracker, thrushes, and eagles.

GEOLOGY

The rocks of Glacier National Park were deposited as sediments of mud in shallow oceans which submerged this area in earliest geological times. The retreat of the sea was caused by extensive uplift of the land. This uplift, combined with shrinkage, caused the earth's crust to wrinkle and occasionally break. A huge block of the earth's crust was uplifted along one of these breaks and shoved northeastward a distance of 15 to 18 miles. It was from this elevated and overthrust rock mass that the mountains of the park were sculptured, chiefly through the agency of glaciers. The forces which caused this extended over millions of years and are still active.

ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is the Superintendent, D. S. Libbey, with an office at Park Headquarters adjacent to Belton, Montana.

THE RANGER SERVICE

The Superintendent is represented throughout the park by the ranger force, who are responsible through the Chief Ranger and his assistants to the Superintendent for the protection of Glacier National Park, its flora, fauna, and natural features, and the providing of assistance and information to the visitors. Included are the following primary duties; enforcement of park rules and regulations; protecting the forest from fire, insects, disease and vandalism; stocking the streams and lakes with trout; protecting the wild animals from poachers; perpetuating campgrounds; operating checking stations; controlling traffic; investigation and inspection of all operations within the park to maintain approved standards and meeting all emergencies that arise.

You will find the rangers glad to answer your questions and to assist you in planning your vacation in the park. The rangers are stationed near concentration points of visitors and are readily available at all times.

INTERPRETATIVE SERVICE

A park naturalist and a junior park naturalist comprise the permanent personnel primarily concerned with interpretation and research. During the travel season, trained and competent assistants augment this staff in interpretating the flora, fauna, and natural phenomena.

A schedule of popular guided trips afield, boat trips, campfire entertainments and lectures is maintained at the leading tourist centers. Naturalists who conduct local field trips are stationed at Logan Pass.

For complete information on naturalist schedules and types of service offered, consult the free pamphlet, Park Interpretative Service, Glacier National Park, which is available at checking stations and information booths.

PRIVATE LAND

Private lands within the park were either owned or had been filed upon prior to the time legislation had been

enacted which created the park. These private lands and buildings are not part of the park facilities and the rights of the property owners should be respected.

DON'T FEED THE BEARS

Bears are very interesting, but it is dangerous to approach too closely. If you photograph them you do so at your own risk and peril The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of bears is prohibited. Food left in cars attracts bears so it is well to remove it.

BEARS AT A DISTANCE ARE "SAFE" BEARS

BEARS FED OR FOOLED WITH ARE DANGEROUS BEARS

MEDICAL SERVICE

There are nurses at all hotels and a resident physician at Glacier Park Hotel.

POST OFFICE, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

Post offices are at Glacier Park, Belton and Lake McDonald, Montana. Telephone and telegraph service is available at all hotels and chalets.

LOST AND FOUND ARTICLES

Persons finding articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and ad-

dresses, so that articles, not claimed by the owners within 60 days, may be returned to those who found them.

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

Park Highways.—The spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Highway links the east and west sides of the park, crossing the Continental Divide through Logan Pass at an altitude of 6,654 feet. Logan Pass is usually closed to traffic until June 15. This 53-mile highway connects with U. S. Highway No. 89 at the St. Mary Entrance and with U. S. Highway No. 2 at the West Entrance. A narrow dirt road follows the North Fork of the Flathead River to Bowman and Kintla Lakes.

U. S. Highway No. 89 (The Blackfeet Highway), lying along the east side of the park, is an improved road leading from Glacier Park to the International Boundary Line at Carway.

The improved picturesque Chief Mountain International Highway branches from Highway No. 89 at Kennedy Creek, leading around the base of Chief Mountain and across the International Boundary to Waterton Lakes National Park. Improved highways lead from U. S. Highway No. 89 into the Two Medicine and Many Glacier valleys. A narrow dirt road leads into the Cut Bank Valley, which is being kept in a natural condition.

U. S. Highway No. 2 (The Theodore Roosevelt Highway) follows the southern boundary of the park from Glacier Park to Belton, a distance of 58 miles.

Hiking and Mountain Climbing.—Glacier is the ideal park for hikers and mountain climbers. There are numerous places of interest near tourist centers which can be visited by easy walks. Longer trips can be made for one or more days, stops being planned at various hostelries or camping sites enroute. Directional signs are posted at all trail junctions. There is not the slightest danger of hikers getting lost if they stay on the trails. Unless wild animals in the park are molested, they never attack human beings.

Hikers should secure a topographic map of the park which shows all streams, lakes, glaciers, mountains, and other principal features, in addition to the trails and passes. This may be purchased for 25 cents at Park Headquarters, the ranger station at Glacier Park and at all checking stations and hotels.

Fishing.—The waters of Glacier National Park are stocked each year with cutthroat, eastern brook, and rainbow trout, supplementing the natural reproduction and insuring an ever-present supply of fighting fish, All fishing must be in conformity with the park regulations.

Photography.—Scenic attractions, animals and flowers, provide interesting subjects. Photographic laboratories are maintained at the hotels. Information regarding exposures is available at these places.

Swimming.—While lake bathing is possible, the water of the lakes, usually just from the melting glaciers, is cold. Swimming pools and plunges with warmed water are provided at Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel.

FIRE PROTECTION

Forest Fires.—Forest fires are a terrible and ever-present menace. Thousands of acres of burned forest are hideous proofs of some person's criminal carelessness or ignorance. The major fire record is as follows:

1910—one of the most disastrous fire years in the history of the Northwest. Results are visible along highway U. S. 2.

1916—burned area in the Two Medicine Valley.

1926—several large fires entered the park from the west. The area northwest of Lake McDonald burned.

1929—the area around the western entrance was burned by a man—caused fire starting west of the park.

1936—the burned area visible from the switchback on the west side of the Going-to-the-Sun Highway and at Many Glacier was a fire started by lightning on the Glacier Wall which swept over Swiftcurrent Pass.

Fire Prevention.—Park rangers assisted by fire guards constitute the fire-organization. Lookout stations are located strategically where observers maintain a constant watch for fires. Telephones and radios provide communication between key fire personnel. Tools and special equipment are kept at strategic locations. Trained fire suppression crews are organized in each CCC camp to respond to fire calls at any time.

If you discover a forest fire, report it to the nearest ranger station, hotel, road camp, or at Park Headquarters.

Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stoves provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to hotel and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibitory notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires at any camp sites other than in auto camps must be procured in advance from a ranger.

Be absolutely sure that your camp fire is extinguished before you leave it, even for a few minutes.

Do not rely upon dirt thrown on it for complete extinction. Extinguish it completely by thoroughly mixing ashes with water.

ACCOMODATIONS

All accommodations and services provided for convenience of the visitors, unless otherwise stated, are operated under franchise from the Department of Interior. This guide is issued once a year and the rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance but the latest rates are on file with the Superintendent and park operators.

Hotels, Chalets, and Cabins.—The Glacier Park Hotel Company operates the hotel and chalet system in and adjoining the park. This includes the Glacier Park Hotel, accommodating 400; the Many Glacier Hotel, accommodating 500; and the Lake McDonald Hotel with capacity for 100. Hotels are open from June 15 to September 15. The minimum American-plan rates, for single occupancy, range from $6.50 a day for a room without bath. Rooms may also be obtained on the European-plan. Breakfast and lunch cost $1.00 each; dinner $1.50. Children under 8 are charged half rates.

The chalets are from 10 to 18 miles apart, within hiking distance of one another or of the hotels. They are located at Two Medicine, Cut Bank, St. Mary, Going-to-the-Sun, Granite Park, Sperry, and Belton. Chalets are open June 15 to September 15, except Sperry, St. Mary, and Granite Park, which will open July 1 and close September 1. Minimum rates are $4.50 a day per person, American-plan.

Housekeeping cabins are available at Many Glacier at nominal rates. Blankets and linen may be rented.

High Mountain Camps.—The Glacier Park Saddle Horse Co. maintains trail camps at Red Eagle Lake, Crossley Lake, Goathaunt, and Fifty Mountain. Rates are $5.00 per day, American-plan.

Transportation.—The Glacier Park Transport Co. maintains bus service between all hotels, including the Prince of Wales Hotel in Waterton Lakes National Park and the St. Mary, Two Medicine, Going-to-the-Sun, and Belton Chalets. Sufficient time is allowed at Two Medicine Lake to fish or make a launch trip.

Saddle-Horses.—Glacier National Park, with about 800 miles of trails is the foremost trail park. Horses may be engaged for trips in the park at Many Glacier, Lake McDonald, and Glacier Park Hotels, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Goathaunt Camp. At Two Medicine Chalets horses may be engaged for local rides only.

Boats.—The Glacier Park Boat Co. operates launch service on Two Medicine Lake at a charge of .75 for four or more passengers. Launch trips on Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes may be made for $1.00 each lake. Row boats are available at Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent, St. Mary, Josephine, Bullhead, McDonald, Kintla, and Bowman Lakes, renting for .50 per hour, $2.50 per day or $15.00 per week. Launch service, provided by the Hotel Co., between the townsite in Waterton Lakes National Park and Goathaunt Camp is $1.50 a round trip. The Transport Co. operates a launch on Lake McDonald. Trips are .75 each. Twilight launch trips are featured during fair weather.

All Expense Tours.—The park operators have jointly arranged very attractive all-expense tours. These trips are priced reasonably and include bus fare, meals, hotel lodgings, and launch excursion. Trips are also available starting at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Waterton Lakes National Park.

Free Camping.—Major campgrounds for use of visitors are located at Sprague Creek, Avalanche Creek, Roes Creek, Many Glacier, and Two Medicine. These campgrounds are equipped with fireplaces, tables, sanitary facilities, and running water. A shower and laundry house is available at Avalanche and Two Medicine.

Smaller automobile campgrounds for those desiring solitude are located at Kintla Lake, Bowman Lake, Bowman Creek, Quartz Creek, Logging Creek, Fish Creek, and Walton Ranger Station. Fireplaces, tables, and toilets are in these camps.

Hikers desiring to camp away from these designated campgrounds must secure a permit from the nearest ranger. **No fires** shall be built outside designated campgrounds without having first secured a written fire permit.

Trailers.—Trailer space is available in all campgrounds except Sprague Creek.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Briefed]

Park Regulations are designed for the protection of the natural features of the park as well as for the welfare and safety of visitors. The complete regulations may be seen at park headquarters and at ranger stations. The following synopsis is for the general guidance of visitors, who are requested to assist in the administration of the park by observing them.

Fires.—Fires are the greatest menace to the forests of Glacier National Park. Know your fire is out before you leave it. Fire permits must be secured from a ranger to build fires away from designated campgrounds.

Speed Regulations.—Automobile and other vehicles shall be operated so as to be under safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accidents. Speed of vehicles, except ambulances and government cars on emergency trips, is limited to 40 miles per hour. Special limits are placed on some of the more dangerous roads and are indicated by official signs posted for that purpose.

Keep gears enmeshed and out of freewheeling on grades.

Parking.—Vehicles stopping for any reason shall be parked in such a way as not to interfere with travel on the road. No stopping on curves.

Accidents.—All accidents of whatever nature should be reported as soon as possible by the persons involved to the nearest ranger station or to park headquarters.

Fees.—Automobile, $1; house trailer, $1; motorcycle, $1. Payable in U. S. currency only.

Camps.—Camping is restricted to designated campgrounds. The limit of stay is 30 days except at Sprague Creek where the limit is 15 days. Burn all combustible garbage in your camp fire; place tin cans and unburnable residue in garbage cans. Do not contaminate watersheds or water supplies.

Natural Features.—The destruction, injury, or disturbance in any way of the trees, flowers, birds, or animals is prohibited. Picking wildflowers is prohibited.

Dogs and Cats.—Dogs and cats must be kept under leash, crated, or otherwise similarly confined at all times.

Fishing.—The park limit is 10 fish per person fishing, per day, except that the total catch shall not have a net weight in excess of 15 pounds and one fish per day per person fishing. The limit in possession shall not exceed one days catch per person fishing. The possession, or use for bait, of salmon eggs or fish spawn, or any preparation therefrom or imitation thereof, is prohibited. Fishing with multiple spinner baits (lures with more than one spinner on a single line) is prohibited. The possession of live minnows or other bait fish, or the use thereof as bait is prohibited.

Hunting.—Hunting is prohibited. All firearms must be declared and sealed upon entering the park.

Bears.—The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of bears is prohibited.

WHEN IN DOUBT ASK A PARK RANGER!

GUIDE MAP OF WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

114°00′ 113°30′ 49° 00′ 48° 30′ 114°30′

LEGEND

Improved Roads
Unimproved Roads
Trails
Distances given are by roads
Ranger Station
Lookout Station
Shelter cabin

Scale of miles
0 1 2 4 6 8 10

NOTE.—Roads leading north extend to Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, Columbia Icefield, and Jasper National Park

TO PINCHER CREEK 28 MILES
TO MACLEOD AND POINTS NORTH
TO MACLEOD AND POINTS NORTH
TO LETHBRIDGE 55 MILES
CARDSTON
MOUNTAIN VIEW
CARWAY
BABB
ST. MARY
DUCK LAKE
BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION

CANADIAN CUSTOM STATION
DOMINION OF CANADA
UNITED STATES
CANADIAN CUSTOM STATION
U. S. CUSTOM STATION IMMIGRATION STATION

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Hotels Cabins
Stores Garages
Campground

Castle R.
Yarrow Cr.
Dungarvan Cr.
Cottonwood Cr.
Mt. Dungarvan 8,550
Blakiston Brook
Anderson Pk. 8,750
Galway Cr.
Waterton River
Crooked Cr.
Mami L.
Maskinonge L
Lee Cr.
Beaverdam Lake
Mt. Blakiston 9,600
Mt. Crandell 7,812
16 MILES
5 MI.
15 MILES
20 MILES
Mt. Rowe 8,043
Cameron Cr.
Cameron Falls
Akamina Brook
Bertha L.
8,833 Mt. Alderson
Mt. Richards
Cameron Lake
Waterton Lakes
Belly River
North Fork
Boundary Cr.
Upper Kintla Lake
Kintla Lake
Kintla Creek
North Fork
Chapman Pk. 9,375
GOATHAUNT CAMP
CROSSLEY LAKE TENT CAMP
Goathaunt Mtn. 8,603
Mt. Cleveland 10,438
Highest Point in Park
Chief Mtn. 9,056
15 MILES
6 MILES
Kintla Pk. 10,100
Logan Glacier
Kintla Glacier
Agassiz Glacier
Dixon Glacier
Olson Gr.
Waterton River
Indian Pass
Crossley Lake
Glenns Lake
South Fork
Valentine Gr.
9,860 Rainbow Peak
Carter Glaciers
Rainbow Glacier
Ghaney Glacier
Elizabeth Lake
Appekunny Mtn. 9,053
MANY GLACIER Checking Station
MANY GLACIER Campground
Swiftcurrent
12.8 MILES
Lake Sherburne
Swiftcurrent Lake
Josephine Lake
MANY GLACIER Hotel Cabins Store Garage Saddlehorses
Grinnell Glacier
Mt. Siyeh 10,004
10 MILES
9 MILES
Lower St. Mary Lake
ST. MARY Checking Station
ST. MARY CHALET
Vulture Peak 9,611
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
FIFTY MTN. TENT CAMP
Iceberg Lake
Mt. Grinnell 8,838
Lower Quartz Lake
Bowman Lake
Bowman Cr
Indian Cr.
22 MILES
38 MILES
POLE BRIDGE Checking Station
FLATHEAD FOREST
Quartz Cr.
Logging Lake
McDonald Cr.
8,890 Longfellow Pk.
Camas Lake
GRANITE PARK CHALET
Cyclone Pk. 6,004
Cyclone Lake
Arrow Lake
Heaven's Peak 8,994
SUN Logan Pass HIGHWAY
8 MI
ROES CREEK CAMPGROUND
Going-to-the-Sun Mtn.
St. Mary Lake
Divide Cr.
16 MILES
Anaconda Cr.
Dutch Cr. 7,300 Rogers Pk.
Rogers Lake
Trout Lake
AVALANCHE CREEK Campground
Hidden Lake
GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETS Gas Oil Saddlehorses
Red Eagle Mtn. 8,800
8,647 Divide Mtn.
LAKE McDONALD HOTEL Store—Saddlehorses
Avalanche Lake
Sperry Glacier
Gunsight Lake
9,594 Little Chief Mtn.
Red Eagle Lake
RED EAGLE TENT CAMP
SPRAGUE CREEK Campground
Blackfoot Glacier
Lake Ellen Wilson
SPERRY CHALET
9,597 Blackfoot Mtn.
8,001 Triple Divide Pk.
CUT BANK CHALET
Cut Bank Cr.
6 MILES
5 MILES
TO GREAT FALLS YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
Moose Pk. 7,521
Werner Pk. 7,000
Big Creek
WEST ENTRANCE Checking Station
PARK HEADQUARTERS
Harrison Lake
Mt. Stimson 10,155
Mt. Morgan 8,700
TWO MEDICINE Campground
TWO MEDICINE Checking Station
Rising Wolf Mtn. 9,505
Lower Two Medicine Lake
TWO MEDICINE CHALETS Store—Saddlehorses
4 MI.
6 MI.
6,910 Loneman Mtn.
Nyack
11 MILES
BELTON R. R. STATION Hotels Stores Garage
NYACK
Dawson Pass
9,170 Eagle head Mtn.
Two Medicine Pass
GLACIER PARK R. R. STATION Hotels Cabins Stores Garages
Whitefish Lake
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
WHITEFISH
TO SPOKANE AND MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
COLUMBIA FALLS
20.9 MILES
SOUTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER
Coal Cr.
9,070 Grizzly Mtn.
Mt. St. Nicholas 9,380
15 MILES
Rampage Mtn. 6,840
Soldier Mtn. 7,460
Park Cr.
Summit Mtn. 8,775
14 MILES
Marias Pass SUMMIT
Ole Cr.
Mt. Grant 8,620
NATIONAL FOREST
Snowslip Mtn. 7,290
Essex Mtn.
ESSEX
18 MILES
DIVIDE
TO KALISPELL— YELLOWSTONE AND MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARKS
TO KALISPELL— YELLOWSTONE AND MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARKS
BLIND ROAD TO SPOTTED BEAR 40 MILES
TO BROWNING AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
TO SPOKANE. SEATTLE. TACOMA. AND PORTLAND
TO MINNEAPOLIS. ST. PAUL. AND CHICAGO
TO KALISPELL

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